

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1884.

No. 41.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8, 1884.

Sir Hector Langevin leaves for an extended tour through Manitoba and the North-West territories about the 15th inst.

The new Roman Catholic Church at Regina was dedicated on the 3rd inst. Large crowds witnessed the ceremonies.

A very destructive fire visited Newark, New Jersey, on the 4th July. The losses are very heavy.

The cholera plague is gradually subsiding in Toulon, Marseilles, and other French cities. The people are beginning to speak of it in the past tense. The epidemic has made its appearance in Italy, Switzerland, and Russia.

Wallace Ross, the champion New Brunswick oarsman, was defeated by Tedder, of McKeesport, N. Y., at Oak Point regatta on the 5th inst.

Hon. D. L. McPherson, Minister of the Interior, was granted Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George, at London, England, on the 24th of July.

A serious collision occurred on Lake Superior, between the C. P. R. steamer Alberta and the steam barge Osborne, of Cleveland. The Osborne was loaded with iron ore and sank immediately. Eight lives are reported to have been lost. The damage to the Alberta was light. This makes the second collision for the C. P. R. boats.

Battleford, August 8, 1884.

McDonald & Sully's stage left yesterday for Swift Current, to bring in Judge Rouleau, E. W. Forget, Capt. Antroub and Hugh Richardson, Jr.

W. Pearce, Inspector of Mines, and P. V. Gansvort, Dominion Land Agent, arrived from Edmonton yesterday morning. They expect to remain here a fortnight.

The steamer Marquis is expected here about the 20th with a party of excursionists bound for Edmonton.

The Indian chief Big Bear is at Duck Lake holding council with several other chiefs. Large quantities of freight still arriving.

Weather very warm and sultry.

LOCAL.

RANDBERIE in abundance. GRAIN harvesting light yesterday. VERY heavy thunderstorm Wednesday night.

MORE H. B. freight arrived from Calgary Wednesday last.

CAPT. DEVILLE and party arrived from Bat before this morning.

Hay crop very light this season, about half as good as last year.

The hills on the south side are badly in need of repair.

SELF-BINDERS are getting as plentiful in this district as Indian dogs.

J. A. MITCHELL and J. Kildahl left Wednesday on a visit to Fence Hills.

VERY good stage of water in the river at present, but no sign of a steamboat.

C. STURGEON left Wednesday for Calgary, taking out four for John McNeil & Co.

A VERY neat pocket fence has been constructed in front of H. B. office and store.

J. A. METCAL, M.P.P. for Kingston, arrived from Calgary Thursday evening.

CHANCELLER W. H. HURLEY left the police force on the expiration of his time—last Monday.

Some of the material for the construction of the new telegraph line arrived Wednesday last.

MEASURES, Noyes & Hurley are erecting a dwelling office and stopping place on the Big Lake road.

DAN NOYES succeeded in upsetting his wagon over Ross grade on Thursday last. Nobody hurt.

BLACKBERRIES are very numerous this year and are beginning to make their presence felt in the gut lands.

An excursion party leaves Winnipeg Monday next for Edmonton. The trip will be made by water all the way.

BUSHER and Edmonton arrived last week from Calgary, loaded with agricultural implements for A. M. McDonald & Co.

COL. OSBORNE en suite, of Clover Bar, was in town this week. He reports all quiet at that place and crops looking well.

Jos. McDONALD arrived Monday last, from Calgary. He had nine carts and a wagon loaded with H. B. freight.

W. BLUTH, D.L.S., was in town this week. He has nearly finished his surveying contract of five townships near Battle river.

SELYANS, of Battle River, arrived Monday with freight for the Indian department, from Calgary. He left for Calgary the same day.

JAS. GIBSON, of Miners' flat, began cutting his barley crop Tuesday last, fully ripe. Where is the much talked of Edmonton frosts.

JAK. McDONALD, W. L. WOOD, of the H. B. Co., and Isaac Simpson left for Calgary Wednesday last. Mr. Simpson on his way home to Kingston, Ont.

MORE H. B. freight left for the Athabasca landing, on Friday last, to make room in the storehouses for the incoming northern outfit of this year.

W. CLAWSON, D.L.S., arrived in town last Friday. He is assisting the township in the vicinity of Battle river and near the old trail to Tall creek.

The wire cable of the lower ferry, which has laid in the river since the late frost, was raised and placed in position for working last Wednesday.

MAJOR Macaulay, assistant land agent here, commenced Monday last, to take the census of the townships granted to the Saskatchewan colonization society.

TAXED cuttings are the latest addition to the firm's market, grown by the Sisters of Charity in their garden at St. Albert, where they can be obtained in any quantity.

Jos. McDONALD left for Battle river, He landed with lumber for the construction of a store at Battle river crossing for the H. B. Co.

Two bridge sections for the upper Sturgeon river, at Cunningham's place, has been completed, and is guaranteed by the contractor to stand for five years, being three years over the time required by the council.

The unreserved auction sale of Dominion land horses, carts, harness, camping outfit, provisions etc., etc., to take place on Friday next, 15th inst., will give the residents in this vicinity an excellent opportunity of purchasing good horses and other articles to be sold at low prices.

TRIP INDIAN: Kevatin, a Cree Indian, has been safely lodged at Ft. Saskatchewan, to await the pleasure of the lieutenant-governor.

The unfortunate man went crazy about four months ago. He beat his wife, after which he left her and remained alone the woods for six days before he was found.

Contracts for Mounted Police supplies have been let as follows: Beef, M. McCallay, Edmonton, 12c per lb.; oats, Jas. Reid, Ft. Saskatchewan, 25c per lb.; potatoes, E. Culley, Ft. Saskatchewan, 15c per lb.; Hay, Chamberlayne, McNeil & Co., Ft. Saskatchewan, 36.75 per ton; hay, M. McCallay, Edmonton, 18c per ton. The wood and coal contracts have not been let yet.

The bridge across the Black Mud has been completed. It is a good substantial job of work. It has been used in condemning the creek to be bridged. The road from the site chosen, but the people having the more to be the best available one on the creek, a place that can be reached at all seasons and at any stage of water. The road from the bridge on the west side of the creek will be cut out and cordoned. This part of the work will have to be done by the residents of this district.

Last Tuesday morning two surveyors stepped lightly of the word can be used in connection with a large weight of 400 pounds into their backboard, which was to convey them on a short excursion to the country. They started, but had declined to go without consulting their agent, who reluctantly refused to accommodate himself or his drivers by going further than a half-hour's ride. When last seen the outfit had actually made 150 yards in half an hour, and the excursionists were observed sitting in a rig, calmly observing the passing of the true inhumanity of the situation and the pure consciousness of the nature of the situation.

The Sturgeon River Presbyterian church will be opened on Sunday. Service at 2 p.m. Will be conducted by Rev. Messrs. Howard and Baird.

NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1884. Full council present. Mr. ROUSSEAU withdrew his motion of the previous day relative to refreshments.

Mr. OLIVER brought in a bill respecting masters and servants.

Mr. GEDDES was added to the committee on miscellaneous subjects.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the civil law committee, reported in favor of amending and consolidating the present civil service ordinances.

A communication from the town of Regina was laid on the table asking that municipalities be allowed the fees accruing from transient traders and billiard licenses.

Council went into committee of the whole on the amendment to the billiard ordinance, which provided that persons taking out licenses for less than six months should only be charged half the yearly license; on the bill respecting mortgages, and also of personal property, which was amendment of a single word in a former bill, on the bill relative to the families of persons killed by accident, finding that certain relations can enter action for damages, and on the bill amending the ordinance for the protection of sheep, all of which were agreed to.

In committee of the whole, on the bill respecting lawyers and peddlars, which provided that they might under certain circumstances, take out a half year's license, the question as to whether or not they should receive part of the fees accruing under the ordinance, within their limits was raised. Messrs. Ross, Geddes, Turill, and Oliver held that they should. Where the fees were taken directly from the municipality the territories were not entitled to all the benefits. Other members pointed out that the already limited revenue of the territories would be reduced to nothing if all such license fees were given to them. Messrs. Ross and Oliver held that the sooner this came to pass the better. The government of a country such as the North-West could not be run on these petty fees. We were entitled to funds direct from the federal treasury as other parts of the country were, and the sooner we had no local funds the sooner we could get these. In any case the right lay with the municipal and not the territorial government. The bill was not agreed to.

Chiefs Crowfoot, Red Crow, Eagle Tail and Three Hills, accompanied by John Lamb, having entered the council chamber, Mr. Macdonald moved, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, that the lieutenant-governor be instructed to welcome them in the name of the council. This was done. The chiefs then shook hands all around. Mr. Jackson suggested that Crowfoot be asked to deliver an address, but the request was not made known. The chiefs retired and the council adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 10th, 1884. All members present except Turill and Irvine.

Moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, that the council adjourn until it stands adjourned until Tuesday at eleven o'clock. Carried on division. Yeas—Richards, McLeod, Rouleau, Reid, Hamilton, Macdonald, Hamilton, Ross, White, Geddes, and Oliver.

Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. White, moved that a select committee consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, Geddes, Holmes, Ross and the mover and seconder be a committee to present to the council on the petition raised by him in his address to be referred to the federal authorities, also to draft a memorial and report to the council on the petition.

Mr. Hamilton presented a petition from the inhabitants of Gravelly paying for the erection of a municipality.

Col. Richardson moved, seconded by Mr. Rouleau, that a special committee composed of the mover and seconder and Col. McLeod, be presented to examine into the petition, and the return of Mr. J. D. Geddes as a member of this committee by hearing the parties and such evidence as they may severally submit, and reporting thereon.

A very strong discussion took place as to the justice of the proposition, by which the present holder of the seat would be obliged to go to great expense in order to maintain his right against another, when there was no security in the incumbent was bona fide the mover and seconder being left in a hopeless minority.

Col. McLeod moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, that the council should

(Continued on page four.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—A silver earring—between the town and the Harrogate, Wednesday evening. A gold July last. Finder will please return to Bulletin office.

NOTICE—Toronto Mowers and Reapers. Best value in town—one or two for sale—termers very favorable. Massey Harvester, Toronto Cord Binder and Cord Saver. Threshers. GEO. A. BLAKE, Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co.

LOST—On Monday last, between Norris & Carey's and the residence of W. Scott Robertson—a silver watch and chain. Finder will be rewarded leaving it at McDonald & Co's.

ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

HOTELS.

CHERRILHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GORDYER, Proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic liquors. Temperature drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room, good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STEADMAN, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Co., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident Companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door east of Bulletin Building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician and Surgeon. Office first building west of school house block 6, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDALH, Solicitor of the Law. High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross Hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper House, Edmonton.

STUART D. MURKIN, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Chutes and Timber Lanes located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

BIRTH.

PARKER—At Ft. Saskatchewan, Thursday, July 21st, the wife of Sergt. Parker, N.W. M.P., of daughter.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Aug. 9th, 1884. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	78	46
Sunday,	82	46
Monday,	77	51
Tuesday,	77	51
Wednesday,	78	49
Thursday,	78	49
Friday,	83	49

Barometer rising, 30.85.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning at the "Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00. Advance payments. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUG. 9, 1884.

HALFBREED LANDS.

The interview with Mr. A. W. Burgess, deputy-minister of the interior, on his return from his western tour, as published in the Winnipeg Free Press, contains some startling and novel statements. Mr. Burgess said "the half-breeds were entitled to free homesteads the same as whitemen, but nothing further." He thought it would be a mistake to extend the half-breed grant system to the North-West territories. Now who is this Mr. Burgess, or by what authority does he deliberately repudiate the promises of the government? The government has promised the half-breeds of the territories the same privileges, which were more than a free homestead, as were granted to their brethren in Manitoba. The North-West territory has twice more realized the government on the subject. Mr. Burgess was perfectly sane in talking as he did in Winnipeg, but it is a question whether he would have used the same language to the contented (?) half-breed settlers about Prince Albert and other points in the territories. Why the people of the same blood as the half-breeds of Manitoba, living in the territories, should be denied what belongs to them by right, and promised to them by the authorities, is hard to conceive. Mr. Burgess says the Manitoba half-breeds did not receive much benefit from their grants, that the lands fell into the hands of speculators at ridiculously low prices, and were locked up from settlement to the detriment of the whole country. This is a fine acknowledgment for Mr. Burgess to make.

Are the half-breeds to blame for such a condition of affairs? Or rather the oft-quoted far-sighted policy of an all-wise government? Are the sins, if any, of the Manitoba half-breeds to be visited on their brethren of the territories? For this patry apology of a reason the government mean to break their word with the half-breeds. Mr. Burgess says to the Red River half-breeds, fearing that they would be trampled under in the march of civilization, asked for and obtained a grant of 1,400,000 acres. If the government was fit to grant this land to the Red River half-breeds for that reason at a time when Manitoba was hardly known, and scarcely recognized, is it not in justice bound to grant to the half-breeds of the territories the same reserves for the same reason, when the North-West territories are settling up and the march of civilization is more rapid than ever was, even dreamed of by the most sanguine Manitobans of that day. This Mr. Burgess must evidently be a man who speaks with authority. The man, in fact, who runs the governing part of the North-West. If not, what right has he to give his opinion (?) on matters pertaining to the territories? He thinks the half-breeds did not derive much benefit from their land grant in Manitoba. But most of these same half-breeds were content to part with their swamp and other kinds of allotments, for which they received a very fair price at the time they sold. Were they obliged to keep the land, when they were in most cases in more need of the money? The land, Mr. Burgess says, fell into the hands of speculators. But not necessarily so, as the half-breeds who wished to sell would do so to any one who came along. Was this state of affairs, granting that it was, the fault of speculators' hands, any worse than the present system of granting large tracts of the most valuable land in the territories to speculative colonization societies, who hold it at figures by the side of which the half-breed land and speculator's price is a mere trifle. When the Canadian government first promised grants to the half-breeds of the country the majority of the population was composed of them, and the government thought discretion the better part of valor. Another reason was the government considered the land at that time almost valueless, and there-

fore the half-breeds could have as much as they wanted. Now that the country has settled up and the half-breeds in a minority, as a natural sequence to the rapid settlement, and has risen in value. Therefore the remaining half-breeds of the territories cannot, and shall not get land grants. Might it be the weakest and most unjust of all the motto of Mr. Burgess and his confederates in the managing committee of North-West affairs. A very Daniel comes to judgment in this Mr. Burgess, and his opinions on North-West matters, formed from seeing the country through the window of a passenger car, and short excursions into the country must carry weight and will doubtless be acted upon, if they had not so been, before he gave them expression. Mr. Burgess thinks that the pioneers of the country have no further rights than the settlers who come in to-day. He thinks the men who made the great trails, who smoothed the way for the mounted police, who helped the government in dealing with Indians, who toiled, farmed and hunted in the territories before Canada and Mr. Burgess knew anything of them, should be "entitled to a free homestead and nothing further." He thought these men should be denied the right to hold a few acres of the many millions in the heritage of their forefathers, while the Hudson Bay Co. received one-twentieth part of the country. This is the sense of equity and justice displayed by Mr. Burgess, the official who has most to do with governing the North-West. The half-breeds of the territories have a better right than had those of Manitoba. There are fewer of them, and there is more land. They are a more enterprising spirit, more intelligent, more of an agricultural nature, and are heavily outnumbered by whitemen, and at the present time more indigent than were their brethren in Manitoba. They are a class of people Mr. Burgess knows nothing whatever about, which is shown by the opinions he gave expression to.

Mr. Burgess said the trouble at St. Laurent and Prince Albert did not amount to much, and he thought the majority of half-breeds were content to be treated as whitemen. Does the way he proposes to deal with the half-breeds look as if it would effectively quench any existing trouble, or prevent a recurrence of the same? Perhaps Mr. Burgess means the trouble at St. Laurent and other places would be at an end. It is only the weak cry of an uneducated minority. Between the action of the militia department and Mr. Burgess in the long run, and Mr. Burgess in regard to the disarmament of the Duck Lake half-breeds, and the clap-trap nonsense uttered by Mr. Burgess, he may find that the trouble he spoke so lightly of may amount to something. It is a very easy matter for Mr. Burgess to give his opinions about managing half-breeds and their troubles, when he knows nothing about them. But it is another matter to deliberately break faith and coolly proceed to rob the half-breeds of that to which they are justly entitled. Honesty is the best policy in the long run, and Mr. Burgess should remember that the half-breeds have just the same right to justice and equity as he has, and certainly should be treated according to the promises made to them and on an equal footing with the half-breeds of Manitoba. Mr. Burgess thought the half-breeds made a mistake in calling Louis Riel to their assistance; Riel's day was over, and he could no longer have any power or influence in the country. How does Mr. Burgess know that the half-breeds did call Riel to their assistance? Riel no longer an outlaw, and is free to go anywhere he chooses, and if he can exert no influence or have no power over the people why did the government disarm the people of half-breeds at Duck Lake? It is a very nice acknowledgment for Mr. Burgess to make, that the half-breeds need somebody to advise and lead them in this matter, whereby they may obtain their rights from the government. If the case of the half-breeds assumes the shape Mr. Burgess said he desired it should, it is the duty of right-thinking citizens of the territories to exert all their power and influence to get for the half-breeds their just and promised rights, as the government just as likely to break it with the whitemen as it would with the half-breeds, and the settler when the first fitting opportunity occurs. It would have been for the benefit of

all concerned if Mr. Burgess had stayed in Ottawa, rather than to have come west, obtaining so little information and giving expression to such manifestly unjust ideas as he entertains.

Mr. Burgess' opinions on the mining regulations partake of something of the same kind of feeling towards the poor miner or prospector. According to Mr. Burgess no man should be allowed to touch mineral unless he has money. That wealth is naturally the heritage of the rich man. Mr. Burgess places under the head of "mineral prospectors" a man who went ahead and convinced the public that mineral did exist in paying quantities, braving all the dangers of an unexplored country. The only "practical miners" are the men who, with their money, follow up the lead of the "speculators" and reap the benefit of the pioneers, under the mining laws of Canada with those of the United States, in which comparison he considers the laws of the former considerably superior to those of the latter. Mr. Burgess fails to account for the greater amount of activity and the greater number of men engaged in mining operations in the United States as compared with Canada.

Mr. Burgess gives utterance to opinions regarding changes advisable, which would most likely be made, and to changes which would which he did not think advisable to make. Probably his opinions carry weight, but most likely are not authoritative and will not carry much weight.

To the subject of ranch leases Mr. Burgess put particular attention while at Calgary. If the Calgary papers are correct, Mr. Burgess was confined to his room during most of his sojourn there. He thought the present system of leaseholds was working satisfactorily, in which he differs materially with the majority of the residents of the ranch district, as evidenced by the election of Mr. Geddes to the North-West council. He thought settlers intending to farm would not be deterred from obtaining suitable locations by the lease system. What is making the farmers and small lease holders cry out so much, if it is not for this very reason? He says ranching is about all the country is fit for, and should be encouraged. Well, if it is to be fostered and helped, the present system of granting income tracts to individuals must be done away with, and is not "working satisfactorily," and the broader, better scheme of giving every man a chance adopted. The lands of all the lands in the vicinity of Calgary were open for homesteading. It must be supposed from this that the Lone Pine and that country is embraced in the term vicinity of Calgary, for there is very little land open any nearer. Mr. Burgess also airs his opinions about the land regulations and believes from his conversation with members of the farmers' union, that the present land regulations are satisfactory to the people of the country and need no amendments. That is one side of the story, the other is Mr. Burgess did not allow his car at Brandon, and was so hemmed in by his duties as to render it impossible for the delegates of the farmers' union to see him. When they made complaints regarding the regulation Mr. Burgess asked them to give instances in which the land laws were at fault, and so occupied the time that when the train started he did not know he had been asked. The next time Mr. Burgess visits the Territories it is to be hoped he will gain more information, and not give expression to such ideas as he introduced.

Mr. James Beatty, M.P. for West Toronto, is deeply interested in a railway which will strike out from the north-west Pacific at a point near Carberry station and run in a North-Western direction to Fort Edmonton; a Canadian Pacific Company has promised not to build a competing line, a difficulty that endangered the project at first. This leaves Mr. Beatty and his friends free to move at once in the work of construction. It is said that they are backed up to the extent of \$1,000,000, and they will commence operations

Thomson's never come singly. With this new road and the branch the C. P. R. do intend to build in here, this place will be well fixed for communication with the outer world. If the steamboat company could

only be induced to promise communication by river, water permitting or not, Edmonton could look down with scorn on such places as Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. It never rains but it pours in this country.

NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

(Continued from page one.)

placed at the disposal of the lieutenant-governor for North-West purposes by the federal government, but not restricted strictly to its being taken from the limited fund at the disposal of the council.

Mr. Reed introduced a bill respecting the planting of forest trees.

Mr. Macdowell introduced a bill to establish lions in favor of mechanics, merchants and others.

Mr. Macdowell presented the report of the finance committee on the statement of receipts and expenditures, as follows:—
"Your finance committee report that they have examined the statement submitted of the receipts and expenditures of the local funds of the territories and that they find the same to be correct, with the exception of one item, which is in voucher no. 8, being a charge of \$150 for printing notice on liquor permits, instead of printing municipal, which was intended to be. They submit that the error of \$150 for printing bills should be transferred to a charge against the fund granted by the parliament of Canada for the government of the territories. They recommend that in future all similar expenditures should be charged against this fund, which is at the disposal of the minister of the interior and the lieutenant-governor, as it appears to them that the expenses of making as well as enforcing the laws governing these territories come properly within the scope of the expenditure of the government of the territories. They further recommend that this council request the federal authorities the urgent necessity of the payment of the indemnity, part due and becoming due, and that the council, in the order that the amount shown in voucher no. 1 to 6 inclusive in the statement of the expenditure of the local funds advanced pending payment of sectional indemnity by the federal government may be repaid to that fund. They further report that if the sum of \$1,000,000, which is due for public works, the amount of \$750,000 for works in progress, remains to be charged against the local expenditure fund, the supplementary report was also submitted as follows:—

"Your finance committee advise that this council might with propriety raise the question as to what is the nature of their executive capacity, as it appears to your committee that they are called into existence in the executive capacity to aid the lieutenant-governor in the government of these territories, and that the expenditure of the same should come within the province of such executive capacity. They would call the attention of this council to the fact that with the single exception of the sum derived from liquor permits there is no other source from which the province of the North-West, which is under the control of this council, derived from such sources as come properly within the province of municipalities, and in view of the early and rapid formation of municipalities the great need of providing some subsidy to take the place of and augment this local fund."

Mr. Oliver moved that in view of a deputation waiting to be heard by the council the debate on the report be adjourned until Monday.

Council went into committee of the whole on the hire receipt bill, Mr. Jackson in the chair.

The original bill had been discarded altogether by the committee, and a single clause substituted providing that parties holding such hire receipt bills should not have a lien for the amount remaining unpaid upon such note and doing away with the necessity of a lien.

Mr. Westcott, of the implement deputation, addressed the council on the bill. In his address he was very strongly and effectively both to himself and friends. He was glad that the council had seen fit to enter the first proposed bill which was taken from one place to another in Manitoba, and which was very obnoxious there. He thought the Manitoba legislature had not given the matter due consideration, and a different course would have been pursued.

Mr. Watson, of the deputation, desired to make a statement. The financial implement interest was one which involved thousands of dollars of capital and thousands of transactions each year, and he had not to be induced to take the case in which implement man had claimed more than his due on any article.

Another statement of the deputation expressed his approval of the manner in which the council had acted in this matter. It was in careful consideration of the matter, and legislators and reflected great credit on the members.

As the statement was of the nature should

pass.
Mr. Oliver said that while all were pleased that the improvement then was suggested with the bill as now presented, it was not advisable that it should pass without further and mature consideration. The committee had brought in a bill ten days ago which contained certain provisions, the short notice they had seen fit to make materially after this bill, or, in fact, substitute another one, and in asking that the council should accept this one without consideration they were asking what the council was not called upon to decide to.

The lieutenant-governor thought there could be no objection to the proposed bill, and so passed it over for consideration.

Mr. McDowell thought that improved men should be compelled to register their receipt notes just as other dealers were their cattle tickets.

The bill was held over for consideration. Council went into committee of the whole on the fence ordinance. After discussion it was agreed that the ordinance passed last session should apply only south of township north of that point. An amendment was moved by Mr. Geddes that any person erecting a wire fence without a top rail within the district of Alberta should be liable to a fine of \$100. The bill was not passed in order to allow of this amendment being considered.

Council then adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 19th, 1884.

Council met at 2 p.m.

Mr. Oliver moved for a return of all correspondence between the government of the North-West territories and the federal government relative to a memorial asking that the railroads in the last session agreed that trails and highways be voted in the government of the North-West territories, also for any correspondence relating to the payment of the seasonal indemnity to the people by the federal government; also for any correspondence relative to the control of the funds granted for expenses of government in the North-West territories.

Mr. Turfitt moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that the present timber laws in the North-West are unsatisfactory to the people and that the minister of the interior be requested to abolish the duty on dry wood cut for the use of the settlers as firing, and that each settler be allowed 4,000 feet of building timber free.

Mr. McDowell thought that green wood should be made free to settlers as well as dry, so that any incentive towards setting fires for the purpose of making dry wood might be avoided.

Mr. Oliver thought that both green and dry wood should be made free as far as the Saskatchewan settlement was concerned, as the tax was no protection to the timber, yielded little revenue to the government, and was only an annoyance and imposition on the settler.

Messrs. Turfitt, Ross, White, Hamilton, Lonsdale and Jackson spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Jackson moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Ross, that the petition be referred to a memorial committee instead of being sent direct to the minister of the interior.

A hot debate ensued upon this, the mover, second and Messrs. Ross and Hamilton holding that the proper course was to deal with the minister direct on this single point, instead of allowing it to be mired up with questions of general policy in a memorial, which would simply result in the motion being scuttled and no good result attained.

Messrs. Jackson, Rolland, McDowell and White maintained that the proper course was to deal with the matter in a memorial from the executive council of the North-West to the cabinet, so that there would be no possibility of offending the members of the government by championing the policy of affording a handle to the opposition.

A vote taken on the amendment resulted in Messrs. Rolland, Jackson, McDowell, Ross, Irvine, Richard, Jackson, McDowell, Geddes and White voting yes, and Messrs. Turfitt, Oliver, Ross and Hamilton voting nay.

The registration of titles bill was taken up and the question raised as to whether registrars could be compelled to register unpatented lands or not.

Col. Richardson, chairman of the committee and promoter of the bill, thought that any land of which the boundaries could be defined might be registered.

Col. McDowell held strongly that registration of land before the passage of title from the crown was necessarily of no effect, as the person registering was not the owner.

Judge Rolland held similarly.

An amendment was then introduced and passed without division providing that only lands of which the title had passed from the crown could be registered under the ordinance, and the bill ordered to be printed for a third reading.

Mr. Hamilton's bill regulating the appointment of constables was agreed to in committee.

Several minor bills were considered in committee and the council adjourned until Monday at 2 p.m.

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CHURCHES.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m., W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH. 15th Avenue.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 2 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.L.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. A. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m., Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. H. Pastor—The Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.A. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m., Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

LOST.—Seven calves, one black and white, one bull calf with black rings under both eyes; one red heifer calf, one red heifer calf with white heart on face and white strip on hind leg; one red and white bull calf, one black bull calf and one small black heifer calf. Any one bringing in the above property will be suitably rewarded. Hugh McInay, But Creek.

REWARD.—Lost or strayed, two white horses, one bay, white face, three white legs to knee, chain marks on each flank, about nine years of age; one dark brown, three years old, branded A C on left hip. A. R. last seen near Pipe Stone creek, south of C. Any one bringing same to A. McDonald & Co. will receive the above mentioned reward.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE. Making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following, and the other way. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the stage will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE. Making weekly trips between and points. Leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 each every Monday morning, stopping at Peace Hills, Battle River, Red Deer, Crossed and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25, 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter free per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.R.C. store. F. McKEOD, proprietor.

BUSINESS.

IVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. L. J. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

LOOSE IRON. Thimble, manufacturers of all kinds of iron, steel, iron and copper wire. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDonald & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

ANDERSON & LOVELL, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 382 Main street, Winnipeg. A. B. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Stewart.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

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On motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Ross, a Finance committee, consisting of Messrs. Macdonell, Geddes, White, and the

bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald,
Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax.

prove property, pay expenses and take him away. JOE McDONALD, South Side.

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